

JPRS 74448

25 October 1979

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2169



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE	1. REPORT N^o. JPRS 74448	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT, No. 2169		5. Report Date 25 October 1979	
7. Author(s)		6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201		8. Performing Organization Report No.	
10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.		11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above		13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
15. Supplementary Notes		14.	
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) This serial report contains information from African and specialized West European publications and radio on political, economic, and sociological developments.			
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors			
Political Science	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-African Aff.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gabon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Niger
Sociology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angola	<input type="checkbox"/> Gambia	<input type="checkbox"/> Nigeria
Economics	<input type="checkbox"/> Benin	<input type="checkbox"/> Ghana	<input type="checkbox"/> Reunion
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Technological	<input type="checkbox"/> Burundi	<input type="checkbox"/> Guinea-Bissau	<input type="checkbox"/> Rwanda
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equatorial Guinea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mauritius	<input type="checkbox"/> Tanzania
b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms	<input type="checkbox"/> Ethiopia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mozambique	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Togo
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Namibia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uganda
c. COSATI Field/Group	02, 5D, 5C, 5K		<input type="checkbox"/> Upper Volta
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 68
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price

25 October 1979

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AIR AFRIQUE PRESIDENT NOTES COMPANY'S PROGRESS

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French 3 Sep 79 pp 11-14

[Interview with Air Afrique chairman director, Mr Aoussou Koffi, in Niamey September 1979, by Mahammadou Mamoudou]

[Text] Air Afrique is doing quite well; it is going to do somewhat better... Mr Aoussou Koffi, the multinational company's chairman and managing director thus describes Air Afrique's situation during an exclusive interview which he gave us on the occasion of his stay in Niamey where the company's third DC-10 was christened with our capital's name.

Mr Koffi, who mentioned that Air Afrique's 1978 turnover was close to 57 billion CFA francs, enunciated the major principles which are to direct the company's activities in the coming years.

[Question] Would you, as chairman and managing director of the Air Afrique multinational company, be so kind as to give us a brief summary of the activities which your company has conducted, specifying the turnover and the profits made since the last fiscal year?

[Answer] The first thing I have to say is that the Air Afrique company is doing quite well; it is going to do somewhat better without the critical situation we experienced this year and to which I alluded in the short address I gave on the occasion of the DC Niamey's christening Friday, 13 August 1979. Since Gabon's withdrawal, 1978 is the year during which we operated alone. In December 1976 the latter country announced its coming withdrawal but this withdrawal did not become final until June 1977. Consequently, we completed fiscal year 1978 without Gabon.

The results achieved--both from the air traffic viewpoint and the financial viewpoint--have made it possible to establish the fact that we have absorbed Gabon's withdrawal. Our 1978 turnover has come close to 57 billion CFA francs whereas in 1976 it was 53 billion.

The number of passengers transported has also increased. In 1978 we transported 542,000 passengers as compared with 491,000 passengers in 1977. In passenger-kilometers covered, throughout 1978 we transported 1.627 billion as compared with 1.535 billion in 1977.

Another factor which enables us to measure our airline company's characteristics is what is called the loading factor. In 1977 it was 56 percent and in 1978 it increased to 57.4 percent. In terms of freightage, in 1978 Air Afrique transported 51,000 tons as compared with 48,000 tons of freightage in 1977.

Our operational profit (less amortizations) in 1978 rose to 3.6 billion CFA francs, whereas the net profit made throughout the same fiscal year rose to 834 million CFA francs.

In 1977 our operational profit was in the region of 3.8 billion CFA francs; and the net profit in the region of 800 million only (for the amortizations were rather significant).

Our manpower--at the end of 1978--was in the region of 4,535 employees.

[Question] Mr Chairman, what are Air Afrique's future prospects?

[Answer] Air Afrique's future prospects are numerous.

From the air traffic development viewpoint, this year we have experienced a certain settling down in traffic development; the fact is that it is developing but not at the same rate as during previous years. In the previous years, air traffic developed more than 12 percent. This development seems to have slowed down this year, but we believe that in the future, things will speed up. In this case, our air-traffic development could be in the region of at least 10 percent per year in the years ahead.

We also expect to maintain our freightage rate of growth which each year is in the area of over 14 percent.

And it is within the framework of these perspectives that we have considered it worthwhile to develop our air fleet by one airplane every year. After the third DC 10, which we christened Friday 13 August, next year we shall have a Boeing 747 cargo plane; the year after, we shall have an airliner; in 1982, a Boeing 747 passenger plane and so on... Not to mention that we shall also proceed to the replacement of some DC 8 planes and some caravels by the series A310 airliner. In a word, our fleet is going to be developed at the total average rate of one plane each year; this will enable it to cope with the air-traffic development I have just outlined above.

Our network which up to now has been predominantly involved in North-South connections (namely, with capitals in the neighborhood of France) will be expanded only in this direction in keeping with the number of increasing frequencies.

At the express request of member-countries' heads of state, we shall endeavor to intensify relations among the states--that is to say, to develop our network inside Africa--then to upgrade our frequency network which connects us with America by eventually extending it to Canada. Within the next

5 years, it is conceivably possible to link either Dakar or Abidjan to South America. One of the objectives we have set ourselves and which will soon be achieved is in particular the Africanization of the personnel, beginning in 1980.

[Question] May we ask why Air Afrique has christened the DC-10 Niamey?

[Answer] We are in the habit of christening our machine with the names of the capitals of African member countries. As a matter of fact, it is ever since the second machine christening that we have broken with this custom and that mainly because this particular machine, when it arrived, did not come directly to us. Besides, since 1975, excepting this DC-10, we have not bought any more new machines.

We have christened this one Niamey because up to now Niamey never had any machine actually bearing its name. And that stands to reason since when we christen something we should do it within the framework of a happy future perspective.

The time we are naming our DC-10 Niamey corresponds with a period in which Niger is beginning to assume considerable importance founded on its economic development plan.

We are, in short, placing this christening under the auspices of prosperity for our country, insofar as Niger is a developing country. Since this is so, our company will certainly achieve prosperity under these auspices.

[Question] Why hasn't your country increased the number of its planes' models?

[Answer] We have always adjusted our fleet to transport needs since the airline company's role is to assure transportation.

If we wish to run our company economically, we must necessarily avoid surplus-capacity production; our fleet must correspond to transport flow.

We now have three kinds of airplanes, namely, the DC-10's, the DC-8's and the Caravels.

For each airplane bought, we have of necessity to build up a stock of spare parts, which costs us an extremely high price. Consequently, if we have several airplane models we would have a diversity of spare parts in stock. This means an enormous investment. That is why we try to have the fewest possible kinds of planes. In the future, we shall have, as I said, a few more Boeing 747's, some more DC-10's and then some airliners, given that such planes as the DC-8's and the Caravels are bound to disappear from our fleet. Beginning in 1982, we shall have three kinds of planes and there will be no question of diversifying them.

[Question] How are your personnel trained?

REPORT ON SPECIFICATIONS OF THE

DC 10-30 FSN, 46997 - No 288

Max pds: taking off: 555,000 lbs (252,000 kg)

Max pds: landing: 411,000 lbs (186,500 kg)

Empty pds less fuel: 368,000 lbs (166,900 kg)

Fuel capacity: 244,700 lb/6.7 = 36.522 Gal
(138,240 liters)

Fuselage length: 170 ft 6" (52 m)

Overall length: 181 ft 7" (55.30 m)

Wing span: 165 ft 4" (50.40 m)

Fuselage diameter (ext.) 237" (6 m)

Height: 58 ft 1" (17.70 m)

3 CPG General Electric reactors 50 C -

51,000 lbs thrust each (23,133 Kgs)

Accommodation: 22 first class--248 tourist

Speed: 506 Krs (940 Km/m)

Cruising radius: 5,190 n.mi (9,600 km)

Carrying capacity: 47.5 tons

Taking-off runway length: 11,670 ft (3,550 meters)

Landing length: 6,040 ft (1,840 meters)

Price: \$42 million (10.5 billion CFA francs.)

[Answer] We are already recruiting university-trained personnel and we are putting them through training periods within our company to enable them to become specialists in a particular field.

Also eligible for the staff are those agents employed in the company who have not had a university-level education but whose experience has raised them to a position of responsibility and who for years have given the company proof of a competence which is all we could wish for.

At the company level, we have refresher courses or in-service training periods which give the foremen working in the company the opportunity to improve themselves.

[Question] Now, Mr. Chairman, let us talk about the Air Afrique office in Niamey. What about the Nigerization of personnel?

[Answer] At the level of each of our offices, apart from the representative and the port commander, we are seeing to it that all the remaining personnel be the nationality of the country in which the office is located. Except the representative, all the other personnel working in the Niamey office can be Nigerois.

At the end of 1978, there were only four Nigerians employees in the company out of a total of 194 African employees. That certainly does not seem to be enough.

We are recruiting our personnel based on supply and demand from the member country, on interested candidates or on a competitive recruiting examination.

But, it so happens that until very lately we had very few personnel applications in Niger, except for some employees whom protective authorities have recommended to us. Among them, one is an assistant director, another is on the technical staff and so on.

Regarding the Niger office itself, the majority of Nigerois working at the Niamey office are either foremen or employees. There are now 182 Nigerois who are working at ground level at the Air Afrique office. The entire manpower amounts to 4,200.

What we are counting on doing almost anywhere--and particularly for all the member-country offices who do not yet have sufficiently well-trained personnel--is to give personnel recruiting priority to those countries.

With training equality, when a position is open we shall call on--first of all--countries like Niger, Mauritania or Chad which do not have enough personnel here in our country. And if it is not possible for these countries to accept the position we offer them, we shall call on other member countries.

In the talks I had with the Niger commissioner of transport, the latter hopes to have a Nigerois as business manager for our office. This request

does not pose any problem. All Niger has to do is to find us a young Nigerois with a bachelor's degree in economic sciences or one who has taken advanced courses in business administration. We shall then have him do an internship in our employ and return to our office in Niger as business manager.

[Question] Tell us about the Air Afrique freight department.

[Answer] We had an opening for freight service chief in Niger for which, at the Niger commissioner of transport's express request, we had a young man go through a series of training periods for close onto 2 years, at the end of which we assigned him to one of our offices in Niger. After working barely 3 months following his assignment, this Niger staff member left us for another airline company in a country which is not even a member of Air Afrique.

First of all, we can say that the Nigerization of employees ran up against the insufficient number of personnel who applied, after which, some rather unfortunate circumstances are preventing us from pursuing this staff Nigerization.

[Question] What relations now exist between Air Afrique and other member-country companies?

[Answer] Air Afrique is a shareholder in the majority of the domestic member-country airline companies. This already goes to prove that Air Afrique considers itself involved in these companies' activities--if only in the capacity of shareholder.

Besides, at each member-state level, air transport as well as international air transport, supported by the former, should all be construed within the framework of a joint policy so that the domestic national companies' activities and those of the multinational company which assure international connections can be complementary. We therefore maintain a close collaboration with these domestic national companies and we also help them since our industrial centers assure them the upkeep and repair of up-to-date conventional machines. We also coordinate our activities so as to avoid a useless repetition in our effort to make our transports of service to the people.

[Question] Mr Chairman, what do you think of the new international economic system?

[Answer] In my opinion, the new economic system is imperative for the economic and social development of Third World countries in general.

It should be a peace factor because if the impoverishment of Third World countries is to continue, the world will find itself enduring the same frustrations we are experiencing every day.

From a general point of view, this new economic system is to incorporate for the countries a stronger guarantee of their eventual prosperity and the

possibilities of development within the framework of international air transport. It cannot, on the whole, provide a complete liberalization without control because right now we are living under the law of the jungle; it is the people in humble circumstances who are dying. We only hope that through the new international economic system that Africa will be able to assert its individuality within the framework of the international air transport.

[Question] Lastly, Mr Chairman, before leaving Niamey, what are your impression of our country?

[Answer] As everyone knows, Niamey is an emerging country. What is remarkable is that from one year to another it has undergone three major transformations. All its plans have materialized without any further ado.

At Maradi, your economic capital where I stopped off, I could see that everything is going very well.

From the freight viewpoint, Niger is one of the countries which is carrying the largest importation tonnage from Europe to Africa, and this is evidence which goes to prove very clearly that economically speaking Niger is on the right course.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SAUDI ATTEMPT TO RECONCILE KENYA-SOMALIA APPARENTLY FAILS

Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Sep 79 p 4

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "Conducted by Saudi Arabia, the Attempt at Reconciliation between Kenya and Somalia Seems To Have Failed"]

[Text] Nairobi--Certain inter-African quarrels are so deeply rooted that the efforts of a mediator, even though he be the most influential of all the Arab leaders, are slow to bear fruit. The 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia just made by the president of Kenya, Mr Arap Moi, bears witness to this.

Anxious to offer Kenya and Somalia, at daggers drawn, but each--though for different reasons--hostile toward the Soviet Union, an opportunity to reconcile themselves on Arab soil, the Crown Prince Fahd invited President Siad Barre to stay at Taif, the summer residence of the Saudi monarchy, while Mr Moi was there too. This diplomatic "maneuver," the purpose of which was to encourage conversations between the two heads of state, apparently came to naught.

To be sure, Messrs Moi and Barre, seated opposite one another at a banquet given in their honor, did indeed hold "informal conversations." But these talks failed to address any examination in depth of the conflict between their two countries.

This dispute has to do with the ancient claims of Mogadiscio to the Kenyan Northeastern Province, inhabited by approximately 300,000 souls, mainly ethnic Somali. This territory is one of the five eastern points of the "Somali star," and for nearly 20 years Mogadiscio has demanded the right of self-determination. Between 1964 and 1967 the Kenyan Army did battle there with the "shiftas," Somali guerrillas suspected by Nairobi of being in the service of the "expansionist aims" of its northern neighbor. In 1977 Kenya denounced as "aggression" the war conducted by the army of Mogadiscio in the Ethiopian Province of Ogaden, and took up the cudgels for the cause of Addis Ababa.

Since the Somali defeat, pro-Western Kenya has unremittingly set about consolidating its "historic and cordial" relations with Marxist Ethiopia. President Moi made his first official African visit to Addis Ababa. A 10-year

treaty of friendship and cooperation unites the two neighbors. In a message addressed to Lt Col Mengitsu Haile Mariam [correction illegible] on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the revolution, the Kenyan head of state recently paid homage anew to the "brother people of socialist Ethiopia."

This unnatural friendship with a country that is a client of the Soviet Union to the disadvantage of Somalia visibly alarms Saudi Arabia. In any event, once back in Nairobi on Tuesday, 12 September, President Moi contented himself with a firm reaffirmation of his country's traditional position. "Kenya," he said, "harbors no territorial designs on anyone and expects the same attitude on its neighbors' part. The dispute with Somalia does not involve people, only concerns our territory."

The Somali president, for his part, has up to now refrained from making any statement. Mogadiscio Radio has even maintained silence on the presence of the Kenyan head of state in Saudi Arabia.

Should he have any desire to do so, the Somali head of state will have no easy time explaining and justifying the abandonment of a plan for "Greater Somalia" with which he fed the delusions of his countrymen for many long years. However that may be, it was noticed with interest in Nairobi that the new constitution adopted at Mogadiscio 2 weeks ago no longer makes reference to "the unification of all Somali territories."

Finally, in regard to the purely bilateral aspect of President Moi's visit, Kenya and Saudi Arabia have decided to create a permanent economic committee and have reaffirmed the need to "keep the African countries outside the zones of international conflict."

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ZAPU REPRESENTATIVE TO OPEN OFFICE IN DAKAR

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 13 Sep 79 p 10

[Article by Hamadoun Toure, "Louisa Sihwa Representative of ZAPU at Dakar"]

[Text] Last March President Senghor agreed to the request for the opening of an office in Dakar of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) initiated by its president, Joshua Nkomo, who also heads the Patriotic Front with Robert Mugabe. Today this will become a reality with the arrival of Mme Louisa Sihwa, who will represent this organization at Dakar.

Mrs Sihwa, who got out of Rhodesian prisons in July 1978 after 15 months of arbitrary detention has had a long standing career as a militant. She forms her political conscience more and more each day in a country where 200,000 whites make the rules for 6 million blacks, where human dignity is trodden in the dust, where justice has no meaning for the oppressed. Having lived in the midst of this situation, Mrs Sihwa is trying to burst asunder the chains of this unendurable society. She is beginning her political struggle with a trade union commitment within the Zimbabwe African Congress of Unions, a branch of militants in sympathy with ZAPU. [words missing in text] She was made treasurer, and by a succession of promotions she went from the union to the party, where she was appointed director of women. Her trade union experience proved useful in the mobilization of masses. Naturally she paid a heavy price for this, the price of her freedom among other things. She was arrested in April 1977 under the state of emergency laws, and was jailed with several other militants without trial. She owed her release to the signing of the internal agreement, but she harbored no illusions concerning its effectiveness and the good intentions of the authorities in Salisbury, despite the suspension of the banishment measures that affected the ZAPU. Justification of her misgivings came a while after, with the declaration of martial law and measures of banishment being enforced. She evaded an attempted arrest and left Rhodesia for Zambia on 13 September 1978.

While awaiting the opening of her Dakar office, the first in French-speaking Africa, the representative of ZAPU is at the Hotel de la Croix du Sud, where she may be contacted.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

AIR GUINEA FLIGHTS TO SENEGAL, IVORY COAST--According to the air transport agreements signed by Guinea, Senegal, and the Ivory Coast, Air Guinea will soon resume its flights linking Conakry to Dakar and Abidjan. The national airline has awarded its representation in Senegal to the SSVT [Senegalese Travel and Tourism Company], according to a protocol signed on 8 June 1979 in Conakry by El Hadj N'Fia Moussa Diane, a deputy in the National Peoples Assembly and president of Air Guinea, and Mr Henri Labery, president and chairman of the board of the SSVT (SSVT: 71, avenue Andre-Peytavin, Dakar. Tel: 330-89).
[Text] [Paris DEMAINE L'AFRIQUE in French 24 Sep 79 p 59] 7679

CSO: 4400

NETO'S DEATH WILL NOT AFFECT POLITICS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] "Each worker, each peasant, each exploited man, each internationalist combatant, each Marxist-Leninist thinker found in him a symbol of the struggle, which, transcending national boundaries, placed him among the greatest leaders of our time."

With these words, in the communique sadly announcing to all the Angolan people the death of our beloved Comrade President Agostinho Neto, the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party stressed the broad and deep revolutionary significance which this figure, now departed from this world, assumes in the collective conscience of all our people. At the same time, the bureau noted the enormous responsibility weighing on his survivors, to pursue with ever increasing vigor and determination the revolutionary work he had directed for all these years.

At this sad time for all of us, it is stressed that the example of combativeness, clear vision, revolutionary spirit and independence set by Comrade President Agostinho Neto should be another motive to strengthen our shared determination to carry out his deathless legacy: "the cause of socialism, the establishment of popular government, the reinforcement and purification of the party for the national unity of our country."

These, in fact, are the enormous tasks that have been given in this tragic hour to all the people, especially the workers, the peasants, the revolutionary intellectuals and all those who are sincerely dedicated to the sacred cause of the proletariat.

It is well to note that this combatant, taken from us so suddenly, possessed a moral and political stature that should serve forever as an inexhaustible example for all of us. Profoundly human, utterly devoid of all complexes such as racism, tribalism or regionalism, he was exacting when it came to revolutionary virtues, the spirit of sacrifice, modesty, the spirit of forgiveness and national unity, love for the workers, the unequivocal and steadfast defense of the interests of the most disadvantaged classes among our people, the workers and peasants.

It is strictly within these lines that the work begun by the comrade president must be continued. To this end, as the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party indicated in the communique issued yesterday, we must close ranks, "behind the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee" and combat "all those who seek to prevent the implementation of its lessons and directives."

The shared anguish that unites all the Angolan people at this moment, from Cabinda to Cunene, should be transformed into a dry-eyed and unshakeable determination to "build a socialist nation and further the well-being of all the Angolan people." The order of the day should now be: "Everyone at his post," so the revolution may continue toward the bright future that Comrade President Agostinho Neto planned for us.

Internal and foreign reactionaries should have no illusions. Although Comrade President Agostinho is no longer with us in body, he will continue forever to be the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution. The high ideals that he embodied are, in the end, the deepest and truest sentiments and aspirations of all the working people and revolutionaries of Angola. For this reason, just as we have been able to surmount the trials that history has imposed on us, we also know, at this particularly trying time, that we will find the energy and capacity needed to follow the path we have chosen, with serenity, firmness and perseverance.

Let us honor the memory of our beloved Comrade President Agostinho Neto with work, unity and serenity, strengthening our determination to continue the revolution, against all internal or foreign enemies, to achieve freedom, abundance and happiness for all.

Eternal glory to the leader of the Angolan revolution and founder of the nation and the MPLA-Labor Party!

The Struggle Continues!

Victory Is Certain!

6362

CSO: 4401

ALLEGED FLEC ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Lisbon JORNAL NOVO in Portuguese 7 Sep 79 p 8

[Excerpt] The Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC), in a bulletin delivered to our editorial office, makes it known that last 20 August the Cabinda Forces (FAC) ambushed a light truck and launched an attack on three Cubans, identified as technicians, and two German missile-firing technicians from the German Democratic Republic.

The bulletin, which referred to the activities which the FAC had engaged in from 4 April to the end of August, cites several ambushes on the FAPLA (Armed Forces of the MPLA) with a total of 134 civilians and ODP [People's Defense Organization] members of the MPLA captured in addition to an unknown number of dead and wounded.

On their part, the Cabinda Armed Forces suffered 7 deaths and 13 were slightly wounded.

The FAC also salvaged a variety of war materials and some territory, and during several ambushes destroyed a number of vehicles.

It should be borne in mind that FLEC is fighting for the independence of the Cabinda enclave which it holds that from an administrative and political standpoint, Portugal unilaterally annexed as Angolan territory, a situation which independence has not changed and which the OAU accepts.

8870

CSO: 4401

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

PATASSE ARRIVES IN BANGUI--An epilogue to the Patasse affair: The former Central African Prime Minister left his Tripoli refuge this afternoon. He has just arrived in Bangui where he was met by several hundred people and by the Minister of the Interior of the Dacko Government. Although so voluble in Paris, Mr Patasse did not make the slightest statement when he arrived in Bangui. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 4 Oct 79 LD]

CSO: 4400

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

EKUELE BACKED BY SPAIN--A delegation from the Spanish Foreign Bank arrived in Malabo on 20 September to negotiate with the authorities of Equatorial Guinea the issue of a new currency, which would still be named the ekuele, but which would be backed by the Bank of Spain. Spain, which seems ready to provide massive aid to the new Equatorial Guinea regime, is apparently prepared to invest about \$150 million in the country. Part of this money would be spent on the establishment of mixed enterprises, particularly in fishing. [Text] [Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 24 Sep 67 p 67] 7679

CSO: 4400

GUINEA

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH HAITI--Sekou Toure, president of Guinea, has signed a foreign policy and economic cooperation agreement with Haiti. The Guinean president visited Haiti on 13 and 14 September, seeking to strengthen relations between the two countries. Toure signed a joint declaration with Haitian President Claude Duvalier calling for periodic consultation on foreign policy and the creation of an annual council on economic cooperation. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 79 p 8] 6362

CSO: 4401

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

RUMORS ABOUT PRESIDENT'S HEALTH--In Ivory Coast everything is being done to restore the confidence of business which displayed real concern following alarming rumors about the sudden deterioration of President Houphouet-Boigny's health. According to banking sources, foreign businessmen adopted precautionary measures, thus partly freezing the normal flow of industrial and commercial business and suspending the execution of some investment programs. The rumors materialized, it seems, after the president's long stay in Switzerland. To put an end to them, since his return on 22 September, the Ivorian press has highly publicized the president's many activities and frequent public appearances. The question remains: where did the rumors originate and for what purpose? (Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 8 Oct 79 p 23)

CSO: 4400

ELECTIONS, AN OPPORTUNITY FOR NATION TO SHOW ITS MATURITY

Nairobi BARAZA in Swahili 4 Oct 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Conversations: Let Suitable Leaders Be Elected"]

[Excerpts] President Daniel Arap Moi announced on Tuesday this week that the election will be held on 8 November this year. The date for holding this election was awaited with general anxiety by all citizens in Kenya. President Moi has fulfilled his promise that he would announce the election a short time only after the dissolution of the National Assembly.

There are more than 700 people who are running for seats in the National Assembly. This is a very large number, therefore the citizens will be asked to be more careful in electing leaders for the future.

It is known openly that there are some leaders desiring to enter the National Assembly who have used several stratagems to entice the citizens to vote. But it would be a matter of good sense if leaders like these bore in mind the warning issued to them by President Moi at the end of the week that all these stratagems are known by the government.

It is said that some people have even placed boughs behind vehicles so that these vehicles might be damaged but this is only chatter.

The elections are a very important step in the history of Kenya, and we will depend on those who are presenting their candidacies in this election and those who will be casting their votes.

First there will be the important matter that those having the vote conduct the task of voting peacefully, in accordance with the Nyayo [following in the footsteps of President Moi] philosophy of establishing peace, love and unity.

Also it will be the responsibility of those who present their candidacies in the election to follow this Nyayo philosophy and see to it that their task of being elected to the National Assembly is conducted in peace, unity and love. If all these things are accomplished, Kenya will have shown

still another time that it is a country which has matured and which knows what it is doing.

Therefore when 8 November arrives, it will be a special day for Kenyans to show all of Africa or even the world that it is a country which is mature and not like other countries like Rhodesia where elections of puppets are held.

CSO: 4407

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PRC DELEGATION

Important Commercial Mission Expected

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Sep 79 pp 1,3

[Article: "Important Chinese Commercial Mission Expected Tomorrow at Ivato"]

[Excerpt] Among the "important" events of this week, the official visit of a Chinese commercial delegation ranks first. This mission, led by Mr Chen Jie, vice minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of China, also includes Mr Wang Inccai, assistant director at the ministry of foreign trade, Mr Gao Xi, assistant to the department head of the same ministry, Mr Xu Zhaochun, commercial advisor, Mrs Lie Qinhua and Zhao Jiucheng, officials.

During their visit, from Wednesday 12 until Sunday 16 September, the members of this delegation shall meet with many of the country's high officials, among whom Mr Didier Ratsiraka, president of the republic, Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona as well as Ministers Rakotova Razakaboana (finances and planning), Justin Rarivoson (economy and trade), Simon Pierre (rural development and land reform), Jean Jacques Seraphin (public health), and Jean Bemananjara (transportation, supplies and tourism). These are courtesy calls during which the subject of bilateral cooperation between the two countries is expected to be discussed.

An important mission, not so much by the number of delegation members, but because of the personality who is leading it; the objective of the visit of these special delegates from Peking is to strengthen Sino-Malagasy relations.

Visit of PRC Delegation

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 13 Sep 79 pp 1,3

[Article: "Friendship Visit and Working Trip of PRC's Commercial Delegation"]

[Text] Antananarivo--A Commercial delegation from the Chinese Government, headed by His Excellency Mr Chen Jie and including Messrs Wan Ingeai, assistant director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Gao Xi, assistant to the department head of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and other officials, arrived

yesterday in Antananarivo for a 4 days' visit in the Democratic Malagasy Republic. It was met at the Ivato airport by a strong delegation from the ministries of economy and trade, and foreign affairs, headed by Mr Razafiarison, general secretary of the ministry of economy and trade. Ambassador Gan Yetao, as well as a delegation of the Chinese community in Antananarivo were also present at Ivato airport.

The Chinese vice minister of foreign trade declared that he was pleased to find himself for the second time on Malagasy soil. After expressing his gratitude to the representatives of the revolutionary power for the warm welcome extended to the delegation, the head of the delegation declared that this visit is made within the context of the cooperation agreement between the two countries.

The People's Republic of China and the Democratic Malagasy Republic are both developing countries. A tradition of friendship binds us and commercial relations between the two countries are well developed, Mr Chen Jie stated. "In my opinion, our mission to Madagascar shall further strengthen the ties of friendship and economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries."

When asked whether an agreement between the two countries might be signed during his visit, the head of the Chinese delegation answered that this would depend on the outcome of the conversations between the Chinese delegation and its Malagasy counterpart; working sessions are scheduled during the visit of the delegation.

Sino-Malagasy Trade Relations

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Sep 79 p 1

[Article: "Towards Reshaping and Intensification of Sino-Malagasy Trade Relations]

[Text] Antananarivo--Mr Jean Bemananjara, deputy minister of economy and trade, has received, yesterday afternoon, the Chinese delegation headed by Mr Chen Jie, vice minister of foreign trade.

The Chinese ambassador to the Democratic Malagasy Republic, His Excellency Mr Gan Yetao, took part in the conversations.

Both parties have reaffirmed that this visit shall further strengthen cooperation between Madagascar and China. The Chinese vice minister stressed that his country is interested in importing many products of Madagascar. Minister Bemananjara has expressed the wish that trade between the two countries shall be intensified.

Working Session

The morning was devoted to an important working session in which the delegations of both parties took place. Mr Jacques Razafiarison, general secretary of the ministry of economy and trade, was heading the Malagasy delegation.

The outcome of this working session was that there exist an imbalance in the commercial exchanges between the two countries, to the profit of the People's Republic of China.

For this year, the PRC contemplates importing coffee and clove products from Madagascar; next year, it might import sisal. The Malagasy delegation believes that a direct ocean line between China and Madagascar should be established, because it takes a long time for Chinese products to reach this country.

9294

CSO: 4400

MADAGASCAR

SOVIET-MALAGASY AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Sep 79 p 2

[Article: "Sovieto-Malagasy Agricultural Cooperation"]

[Text] Some ten Soviet experts, who will take care of tractors and other agricultural equipment purchased from the Soviet Union, are expected to arrive in Madagascar in the near future. An agreement to this effect has been signed yesterday morning at the Ministry of Rural Development and Land Reform. Minister Simon Pierre signed the agreement for the Malagasy Government, while Mr Braziliev, commercial representative of Zaptechastemport and Tractoroexport, represented the Soviet party.

Minister Simon Pierre later on stressed that the signature of this agreement was perfectly in line with the objectives of our socialist revolution. He added that the purchase of these tractors was certainly one of the most important efforts made by the Malagasy Government with a view to achieving our country's economic independence, because this purchase will make it possible for us to solve the important problems we are facing in connection with insufficient food production, and because it will enable Madagascar to become a strong country with an independent economy in the year 2000, since it will then be self-sufficient and able to export. This is in line with the principle of the Red Book: "In the year 2000, the richest countries will be those who will be able to feed their people and possibly to export surplusses."

9294

CSO: 4400

MALI

BRIEFS

FORMER MINISTER JAILED--On Tuesday 2 October a Bamako court sentenced Dr Mamadou Gologo, former minister of information, to a 4-year term. He had been accused of circulating at the end of March a pamphlet which was deemed offending against Gen Moussa Traore, the Malian chief of state.
[Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Oct 79 p 3]

CSO: 4400

DEFENSE OFFICIAL STRESSES READINESS TO REPEL ATTACKS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Sep 79 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] "Each 25 September marks a new stage in the history of our people, and particularly of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM]. This is the day on which, for the first time this year, the FPLM will parade before our people, and they expect to receive new tasks, to improve political and military preparedness, to study enemy tactics, to defend our country better." Sebastiao Marcos Mabote, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, chief of staff of the FPLM and vice minister of national defense made the statement during a press conference with the national news media.

Analyzing the significance of the 15th anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle for national liberation, FPLM Day and Day of the Mozambican Revolution, the vice minister of national defense added that one of the factors in the continuing development of the FPLM has been the clear political line drawn by the Mozambique Liberation Front. This development began in the liberated zones during the war itself, not only because of the circumstances in which we found ourselves but, above all, because of the Mozambican people's determination to fight for total political, economic and cultural independence, as Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane, first president of FRELIMO, proclaimed in the declaration of general armed insurrection.

"It is for this reason that, to this moment, although the war is over and the country has been independent for a time, the FPLM is and will remain prepared at any moment to repel any type of attack against the People's Republic of Mozambique," the vice minister of defense stressed during the interview.

After stating that the political and military capability of the FPLM forces the enemy to constantly revise its attack strategy, Mabote analyzed in greater detail the continuing development of the political and military situation in our country. The chief of staff said:

"The aggressors who constantly attack us have been battling us since the time of the armed struggle for national liberation. In Tete Province, we were fighting Southern Rhodesian troops as long ago as 1971 and 1972. By agreement with the Portuguese, they held a region from which they operated in Magoe, Changara and Mucumbura. These zones belonged to the "Boers." We fought them during the war and we are fighting them now. For this reason, we are more familiar with the territory. They have been our enemy since 1972," Mabote said, adding:

"They are doomed to defeat. We will defeat them once and for all. The development of the armed forces has not been simply in terms of numbers of men. The number of men is basic; it is decisive, but there are other essential factors, such as fighting technique, military science and tactical skill. Technology is a very important contributing factor. This is why we are training our armed forces in these areas, for the defense of our victories, the defense of socialism in Mozambique. We support and will always support the national liberation movements, morally, politically and materially. These enemy attacks against our country are a sign of the end of colonialism in Zimbabwe. These situations are created by the development of the armed struggle. The enemy is in its death throes."

6362

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

GDR-MOZAMBIQUE FRIENDSHIP WEEK ACTIVITIES CONCLUDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] Friendship and solidarity week, celebrated throughout our country since last 9 September between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the German Democratic Republic ended yesterday. Yesterday also marked the departure for Ethiopia of the GDR delegation headed by the member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, vice president and secretary general of the GDR Friends of the People League, Horst Brasch.

At the Mavalane airport to see the GDR delegation off were the FRELIMO Party first secretary general and provincial governor of Maputo, Jose Molane, and the secretary general of the Ministry of Information, Morais Mabyeka, FRELIMO Party Central Committee member, Augusto Macamo, among other party, government and People's Democratic Organization officials.

Shortly before their departure, the GDR delegation official expressed his thanks for the warm welcome given his delegation in Mozambique and said that this week had contributed to strengthening the ties of friendship which unite the two peoples, parties and governments.

From Mozambique, the GDR delegation went on to Ethiopia from which country it will later leave for Democratic Yemen and Syria, where it will also participate in friendship week between the GDR people and these countries which event falls within the period of the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic.

In Mozambique, the program of activities commemorating Friendship Week between the RPM and the GDR peoples were not brought to completion because of our country's national mourning for the death of the Angolan people's distinguished leader, MPLA-Labor Party and People's Republic of Angola president, Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto.

8870

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 79 p 3

[Excerpts] According to an announcement made a few days ago by the director of public works and housing in this province, two large warehouses intended for the conservation of farm products harvested in several northern areas of the country are under construction in Iapala and Loma in the Nampula province. There will be some difficulties involved in the construction of these two storehouses, particularly regarding the supply of iron for the building of the metal structures.

Another concern for the Public Works and Housing sector in Nampula is the completion of the installations for the Industrial Pedagogical Institute which is to begin operating in that province early next year.

Among the difficulties encountered in the construction of this work are predominantly the scarcity of both electrical material and wood owing to the lack of transportation between sawmills and consumer centers.

Meanwhile, also in Nampula, the hydrographic basin of the Lurio river is under study with a view to using it for agricultural irrigation.

8870

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

NEW RAILROAD WELDING FACILITIES UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Sep 79 p 3

[Excerpt] Beginning next October in Maputo, the largest railroad welding facilities in the country will start operating. It is an undertaking which the construction brigade of the Mozambique Railroad Engineering Division has brought to completion.

Equipped with an electric-resistance welding system, the new facilities will make possible both the replacement and duplication of our country's railroad network.

In fact, whereas with the old aluminothermic system of steel-rail welding we produced an average of only three to four weldings per hour, with the new electric resistance system we will be able to do a dozen weldings up to 144 meters long in the same time period. The former system could only handle the welding of steel rails from 30 to 90 meters long.

However, in the initial stage, the new facilities located in the Machava industrial area in the nation's capital, will put out an average of 6 weldings an hour, and gradually increase its output index until it reaches the 12 weldings per hour which is in keeping with its maximum capacity.

The new electric resistance welding system, in addition to making possible a greater work output, according to the construction brigade foreman, also makes for a greater saving in foreign exchange credits.

8870

CSO: 4401

NEW BREAD DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WILL IMPROVE SUPPLY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Sep 79 p 2

[Excerpts] The Breadmaking Division of the People's Stores Enterprise is about to proceed to the introduction of a project for opening a store outlet in the Greater Maputo area. Included in the project is the establishment of a newly planned bread distribution system intended to put an end to the present disorganization in the sale of this product and the frequent motley crowds and endless queues of people at the bakeries. The project, which will later extend to district and communal settlement centers throughout the Maputo province, includes the opening of bread distribution stations in the suburban and cement areas in Maputo and Matola, as well as adjoining consumer cooperatives and People's Stores in the same areas, through bakeries sponsored by the state.

Besides the 20 outlets now in operation, 7 stations will be gradually opened in different areas by the end of December of this year. This process will continue throughout 1980, as the project includes the opening of a total of approximately 40 direct sales stations throughout the entire Greater Maputo region.

Organization of State-sponsored Bakeries

One of the state-sponsored bakeries in the Benfica barrio was changed into a bakery-shop school for the training and reorientation of the sector's workers, while the people living in the neighboring areas will be kept adequately supplied through the People's Stores and consumer cooperatives in these areas.

The project for opening stations for the direct sale of bread has in view the simultaneous elimination of the frequent crowds of people in the bakeries and the salvaging and utilization of facilities built for this purpose several years ago in the Maputo suburban areas and environs but which, since they were never opened, were turned into rubbish dumps or small clock and radio repair shops while others were simply deserted and in ruins.

Enlightening the People

Conjointly with carrying out this project, the Breadmaking Division of the People's Stores enterprise, in cooperation with the FERLIMO Party provincial headquarters, formulated on the subject a circular letter which is to be distributed to barrio promoter groups in the Greater Maputo area, calling on them to arouse and enlighten the people regarding the need to cooperate in the implementation of the reorganized project, in order, by this means, to avoid the frequent long queues and crowds of people in the bakeries which only make supplying the people's needs difficult.

8870

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

BETTER FOOD SUPPLY STUDIED--An important meeting regarding supplies was held yesterday morning in the Xipamanine Stevedores' Center, in the capital, between merchants of the greater Maputo area and officials of the Domestic Trade Ministry, the district dynamization groups, the Executive Council of the City of Maputo and the mass democratic organizations. Sponsored by the Supply Committee of the Assembly of the City of Maputo, the meeting examined specific problems of supply, with special attention to the distribution of foodstuffs to the people. The participants analyzed shortcomings in the distribution system used by COGROPA [public food supply enterprise] up to now, and concluded that it is still unsatisfactory. Addressing the meeting, officers of the dynamization groups in the district of Maputo offered suggestions for improving the distribution of products to the people in the nation's capital. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 79 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4401

SWAPO REPORTED POISED TO BE 'GOVERNMENT IN EXILE'

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by David Forret]

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — Swapo is "actively engaged" in considering the possibility of declaring itself a "government in exile", according to Mr Theoben Gurirab, the movement's United Nations representative.

In an exclusive interview in New York with Mr Hannes Smith, editor of the weekly Windhoek Observer, Mr Gurirab, said more than half of the UN-member countries would recognise a Swapo government-in-exile if South Africa declared a UDI in South West Africa.

"Of the 150 member countries, no less than 80 and probably as many as 100 would recognise us as the government of SWA. It is for us to decide when to launch a government-in-exile."

Mr Gurirab said that there was a strong possibility of outside foreign intervention on the side of Swapo.

"Should the situation warrant it at some point along the road, it is only for us to ask our powerful friends to step in."

He said that during the recent conference of non-aligned states in Havana, Cuba, Swapo was promised generous aid and this would be increased next year.

"South Africa will eventually have to accept certain realities. As long as they persist with their present policies we will formulate and implement plans to fight them."

Admitting that he was a Marxist, Mr Gurirab said Swapo would form a Socialist state when it took power in the territory.

CSO: 4420

NIGER

BRIEFS

NEW URANIUM DEPOSITS--A large deposit of uranium was discovered a few weeks ago in northern Niger during prospecting being conducted jointly by a Japanese group, Overseas Uranium Development, and a French firm, the COGEMA [Nuclear Raw Materials Company]. The new deposit is believed to contain at least 30,000 tons of uranium. [Text] [Paris DEMAINE L'AFRIQUE in French 24 Sep 79 p 66] 7079

CSO: 4400

COH COMMUNIQUE REPORTS MORE DEATHS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

THE bodies of two brothers who had been murdered by terrorists were found with a note saying the men should be buried at Lancaster House, Combined Operations Headquarters reported last night.

The communique said Mr Morgan Felix and his brother Mr Majaji Felix were murdered by terrorists on Monday in the eastern operational area. A note, signed by ZANLA forces, was left with the bodies accusing both men of being "sell-outs" and instructing that they should be buried at Lancaster House.

The communique also reported the deaths in action of two members of the security forces. They were: District Security Assistant Lot Mathe (26), who was married and came from the Wankie district, and District Security Assistant Zenzo Nohody Ntutha (22), single, who came from the Tjolotjo district.

FARM ATTACK

Terrorists have murdered Mr Sydney Eggersglusz, aged about 73, and his wife Vera, aged about 69. The couple, from the Sinoia farming area, died when terrorists attacked them on their farm late on Tuesday afternoon.

One of the terrorists responsible for the murders has been killed by security forces in a continuing follow-up operation.

Three black civilians have been murdered elsewhere in the operational

area, and Mr Aaron Magana was beheaded by a terrorist gang in the Midlands operational area.

Security forces have killed another 27 terrorists and seven terrorist collaborators. One of the terrorists has been identified as Jimmy Chiwanda, a section commander from the eastern operational area.

Iana reports that Mr and Mrs Eggersglusz were among the earliest white settlers in the Sinoia area.

The elderly couple had farmed in the area for about 55 years. Members of the local farming community said yesterday they were very well known and liked.

The murdered man's nephew, Mr C. J. Eggersglusz, said the attack had been "particularly brutal".

A gang of terrorists had entered Mr Eggersglusz's home late in the afternoon to find his wife alone.

"They murdered her, and then waited for the old boy to return home from whatever he was doing. They didn't have a chance," he said.

Mr Eggersglusz, who owns a farm not far from that of his uncle, said the attack had come as "a shock and a surprise"

to local residents.

"Up to now we have been quite lucky in this area," he said. "There have been very few incidents. This has come as a terrible shock."

The Sinoia area was the scene of some of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's earliest incidents of terrorism. As far back as 1968, major confrontations took place between security forces and terrorists who infiltrated the country from Zambia.

ABDUCTED

The area is also one of the country's most productive mixed farming areas, and supports a thriving farming community.

Mr Eggersglusz farmed about 2 000 ha, mostly used for growing maize and raising cattle.

● Our Midlands representative reports that a farm employee who was abducted by a gang of six armed men from a farm near Gwelo on Monday night returned home on Tuesday afternoon, badly beaten.

Confirming this, a Police spokesman said the gang had entered the labourers' quarters 7 km from Gwelo and then abducted the man.

TERRORISTS DESCRIBE BRUTALITY, LOW MORALE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Oct 79 p 3

[Text]

THREE former terrorists—two who were captured and a returnee—have told of brutality by their former detachment commanders, food and ammunition shortages and low morale among their former comrades.

The former terrorists, Mr Savage Tanganeropa (22), Mr Boots Chimurenga (22) and Mr Pedzisayi Chimurenga (20), operated in the Chiota TTL before coming "onside".

A security force spokesman said that in June 140 terrorists were operating in the area, and after successful counter-measures by the security forces only 60 terrorists were left.

In an interview with the Herald yesterday the three terrorists told the same story: they were extremely short of supplies of food and ammunition and their morale was low.

BINGE

Mr Pedzisayi Chimurenga, who was captured in July this year, said he was once given 12 cuts by his detachment commander. The leader alleged that he had deserted, but in fact was left behind during a binge.

Since his capture he has helped the security forces and has been involved in a number of contacts. He has also joined in the Government's amnesty programme.

He said he wanted to continue fighting on the side of the security forces because "I know what I am fighting for now that we've got black majority rule".

Mr Tanganeropa was captured on September 29. His detachment commander had hit him repeatedly in the face with a stick. The terrorist leader drank a lot and during one of these bouts attacked him.

TRUTH

"I have been well treated by the security forces and there is truth in the amnesty speech," he said.

Mr Boots Chimurenga, who volunteered to fight for the terrorists in 1975, gave himself up on October 7. He said: "I was tired of the war so I came in."

All three men, who were given six or seven months' intensive training at bush camps in Mozambique, reiterated that they had been well treated by the security forces. This was in stark contrast to the stories they told of conditions in the terrorist camps.

They were constantly short of food in Mozambique, they said, and after crossing the border, their lot did not improve. There were continuous ambushes and contacts with the security forces which further demoralised them.

MAZAIWANA: SA'S SUPPORT WELCOME

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Oct 79 p 2

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA had reason to be worried about the situation here because an invasion of Zimbabwe Rhodesia would spill over into that country, the acting Prime Minister, Mr Edward Mazaiwana, said in Salisbury yesterday.

In an interview Mr Mazaiwana said South Africans would feel they had a duty to help this country if it were invaded and neither Britain nor America came to our aid.

"Naturally, the South Africans know that if we were raided here the invasion would spill over into South Africa and they too, like ourselves, would suffer.

"Therefore, because they are our neighbours and because we have maintained good relations all along, even though our political philosophies or ideologies are different, they would feel they had a duty to come to our aid and, at that point, their support would be welcome."

Mr. Mazaiwana was commenting on yesterday's report in which the

South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, was quoted as expressing concern in S.A. about developments at the Zimbabwe Rhodesian talks.

The report also indicated that if the Muzorewa Government fell, the South African Parliament might be recalled to ratify what the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, called "action to counter a takeover by forces of chaos and confusion".

Mr Mazaiwana said: "Mr Pik Botha has not said that there will be military intervention in Zimbabwe.

"What he has said is that if the occasion arose when they thought intervention might be necessary, the matter would be discussed in the South African Parliament and it would be only the South

African Parliament that would make a decision whether or not to come to our aid.

"Naturally, we would be happy to have a friend who came to assist us in times of our need."

He said the Muzorewa Government was "elected into power by the people of Zimbabwe on democratic principles and, therefore, for as long as the Muzorewa Government stood for democratic principles any democratic country friendly to Zimbabwe Rhodesia would feel obliged to support that Government if it were invaded by marxists.

"This is the essence of Mr Pik Botha's statement," he said.

CSO: 4420

FORMER TERRORIST DESCRIBES ESCAPE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 79 p 2

[Text]

TERRORIST section and detachment leaders are "dreadful bullies", says Mr Julius Madeya, a former terrorist who gave himself up to the security forces on Sunday night.

He says that is the main reason why he fled last Wednesday from a group of terrorists in the Marandellas district after receiving 35 cuts with a sjambok as punishment for getting drunk.

"For two days after that beating I could hardly move a finger. I was beaten nearly senseless."

Mr Madeya (22) volunteered to become a terrorist in 1975 when he walked from his home near Melsetter to Mozambique to "join the war".

He says most of his time as a terrorist he found the cadres were at the mercy of "dreadful bullies", section and detachment leaders who kept all the best food and comforts for themselves.

"They made strict rules, but they themselves were always exempt. In all the time I was in the bush I got drunk twice. They got drunk whenever they pleased."

He says he was shaking with fear when he gave himself up, hands high in the air, at the Mahusekwa

security forces base about 40 km from Marandellas.

Last Wednesday the remains of his section, which had recently taken a severe beating from the security forces, were deployed in groups of two in their base area. Mr Madeya told his companion he was going to relieve himself and made his way into the bush. As soon as he was out of sight he ran for it.

He changed his clothes at a kraal for a pair of overalls and for four days he was on the run.

Several months before his flight he had been finding amnesty pamphlets assuring him he would be protected, not harmed, if he gave himself up. His leaders had told him this was "all politics" and he would be killed if he gave himself up.

"On my way to Mahusekwa I told myself the security forces would keep their word, but I got more and more worried as I thought: 'We have been enemies for so long. Perhaps they will change their mind.'"

He says the security forces, as soon as they were persuaded he was sincere, welcomed him and gave him a "sterrek" good meal.

What will he do now?

"I just want to stay. anywhere I'm told to. I'll do anything, work in a garden, anything; I just want to stay. And I don't mind who governs the country so long as the war is stopped."

At a small business centre between Marandellas and Mahuarkwa, where soldiers had brought Mr Madeya to be interviewed, a security forces spokesman said Mr Madeya would be taken to see his father and mother.

"They're worth their weight in gold," the spokesman said, indicating Mr Madeya. "We want them alive, not dead, because they help us stop the war. The more terrorists see that people who return come to no harm the more the chance that they will give themselves up. I think we're soon going to see them give themselves up en masse."

Mr Madeya will be debriefed before he is taken to see his parents.

CSO: 4420

COHEN HITS HOUSE STAND ON COLOURED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 79 p 5

[Text]

A NUMBER of Coloured people had been hanged and jailed for supporting the African nationalist cause in Zimbabwe Rhodesia and yet today, some politicians were claiming the community had always wanted to be classified as European, Mr Joshua Cohen, the former Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, said yesterday.

Mr Cohen was replying to the remarks made in the House of Assembly last week by several black MPs, in particular by Mr Enock Dumbutshena, who felt no need existed for changing the Constitution to allow Coloureds and Asians to contest the 72 seats now reserved for Africans.

Said Mr Dumbutshena: "Right through the period of negotiating the March 3 Agreement, the Coloureds did not raise a voice, especially those who were in the UANC, against their being classified as whites."

INTERESTS

"They should at that time have pointed out that their interests lay

more with Africans than they did with whites, but no voice was raised."

Mr Cohen, who is the UANC secretary for party property and transport, said yesterday: "The Coloureds in particular have for many years fought for their inclusion as Africans because they believed, and still believe, that their existence and future dependence were on their association with the blacks."

"We have been accused of having accepted to be Europeans. This is something we have rejected because we were only called Europeans when it came to paying income tax or for voting purposes."

"It must also be noted that during the Pearce Commission, the highest poll of 'no' votes was recorded in Coloured areas. The Coloureds also formed the National Association of Coloured Peoples which was part of African nationalism."

"Is this the way of thanking us? We didn't do all this for the sake of power because we can-

not govern the country when we are only 21 000 as compared to the seven million blacks."

Mr Cohen said he had lodged "the strongest protest" to the UANC during the negotiations leading to the signing of the internal settlement on this anomaly of classifying Coloureds as whites.

LOOPHOLES

"I even drew the attention of Advocate Dumbutshena (then with the UANC) to the loopholes in the Constitution, but he was not interested," he said.

The Coloured community was dismayed that even the UANC had not defended them during last week's parliamentary debate. This showed no sense of appreciation of the many "courageous sacrifices" that had been made, he said.

A petition would be sent to the Prime Minister, Bishop Munorewa, strongly urging him to avoid a repeat of classifying Coloureds as Europeans under the proposed British constitution for an independent Zimbabwe.

RF CAUCUS SUPPORT FOR IAN SMITH ASSESSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Minority Power"]

[Text]

THE old Smith magic appears to have been at work once again in yesterday's Rhodesian Front caucus meeting. The former Prime Minister won unanimous backing for his stance at the London talks.

But even now the picture is obscure in certain vital areas. What exactly does Mr Smith hope to achieve by winning the backing of his parliamentary colleagues? Is he merely testing the temperature among whites following Bishop Muzorewa's acceptance in principle of the Constitution offered by Britain? Or seeking a vote of confidence in whatever way he decides to jump over the full "package deal" is known?

Or is he preparing the ground for a rejection in Parliament of some of the constitutional amendments that might come before it—by ensuring, in effect, that the white Members do not give the Bishop the support he would need?

If so, the conference will have failed and in all probability the Government of National Unity will lie in ruins. Without being able to command 78 votes in the House of Assembly the Prime Minister would be impotent; he would have to admit failure in implementing measures he and his black colleagues had accepted.

It would, in fact, be an awesome display of minority power.

Mr Smith seems, therefore, to be bent on returning to London with some pretty grim news for the Bishop and Lord Carrington. Obviously, the package deal will have to take an appreciably different shape from what is at present foreseen if the talks are not to collapse.

SOVIET TANK WITHDRAWAL MOVE EXAMINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Moscow's Motive?"]

[Text]

THE WEST is understandably suspicious about Russia's decision unilaterally to withdraw some tanks and troops from East Germany and its offer to reduce its medium-range missile arsenal in central Europe.

The Kremlin, after all, is not in the habit of giving things away unless it expects something better in return.

It is just possible, of course, that Moscow has its eye on the S.A.L.T. treaty and may be trying to convince the American Senate that they are really not such bad chaps, despite their refusal to withdraw from Cuba.

There is also speculation that Russia may be anxious to make propaganda out of the move in an attempt to convince NATO nations that they have no need to increase their force levels, which are far below those of the Warsaw Pact countries.

But perhaps the greatest danger of all is that Mr Brezhnev's announcement could be the first step in a campaign to bring East and West Germany closer together. On the face of it, there is nothing wrong with that.

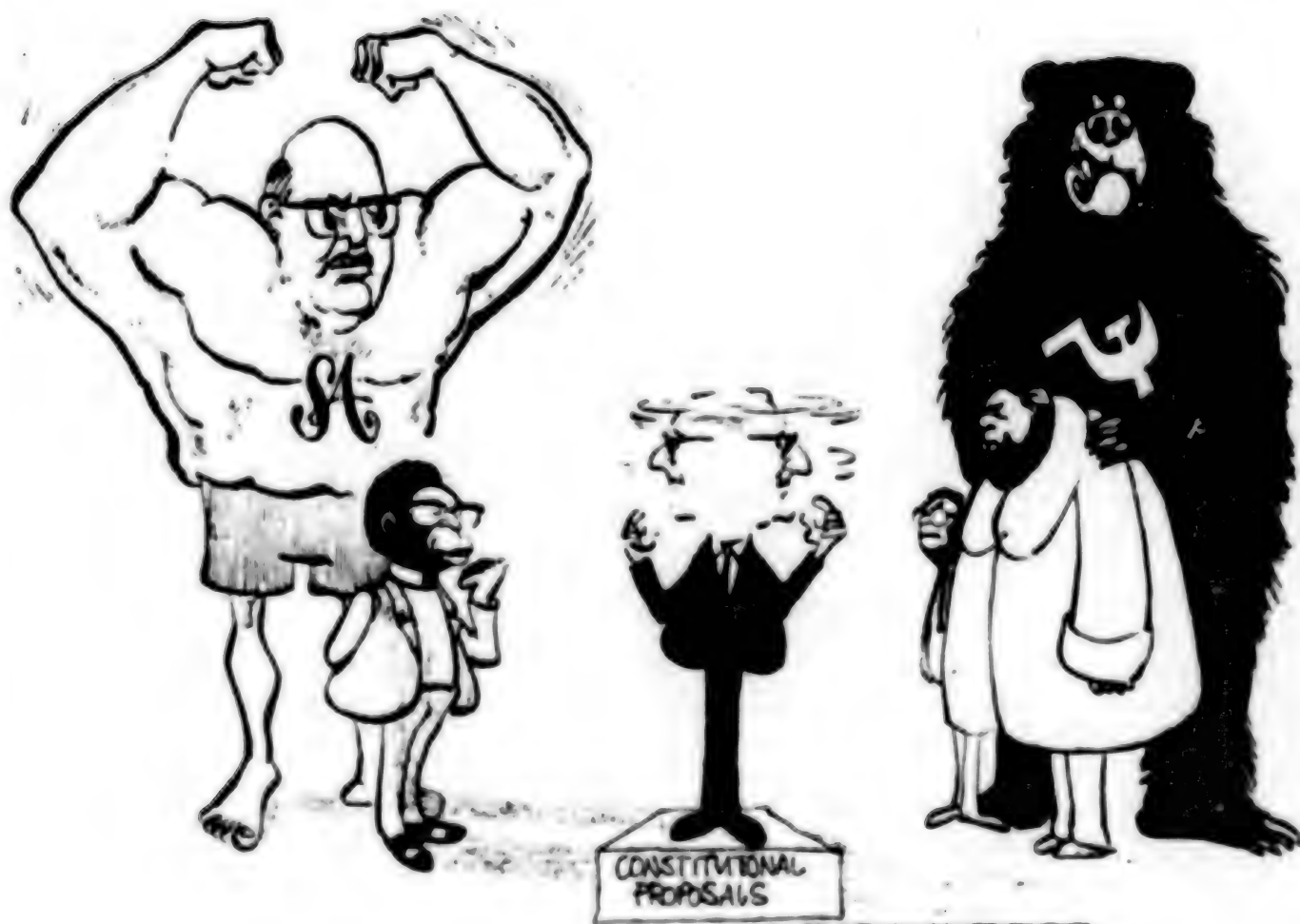
But where would it stop? There has always been a fear in Europe that West Germany might be tempted to slip into neutrality in return for reunification with East Germany. And there is no need to emphasise how serious such a move would be for the West.

Could that really be what is at the back of the Kremlin's mind?

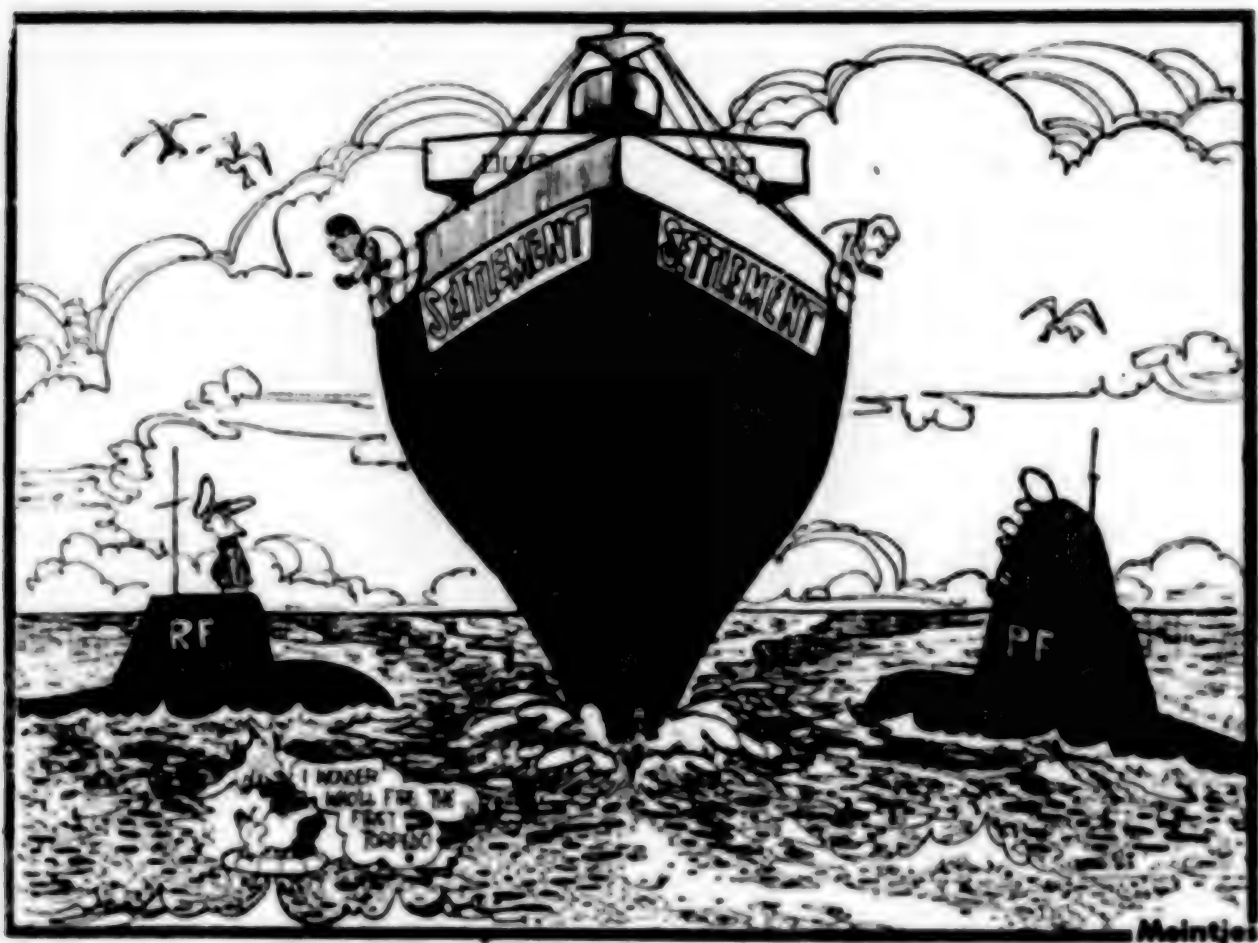
RHODESIA

CARTOON VIEWS OF LONDON ALL-PARTY TALKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Oct 79 p 5



Meintjes



CSO: 4420

ATTACK ON UNTALI INDUSTRIAL SITES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

THE industrial sites in Untali came under relentless rifle fire at about 10.30 p.m. on Saturday, Combined Operations said in a communique yesterday.

An unidentified black civilian employed as a night watchman was injured in the attack, which was by a gang of terrorists operating within Zimbabwe Rhodesia. There was minor damage to property, the communique said. Combined Operations also reported 29 deaths in the war.

On Saturday Mr Richard van Wyk, aged 21 and single, from the Macheke farming area, was murdered by terrorists.

Mr van Wyk died when terrorists ambushed the vehicle in which he was travelling at about 8 p.m. on Saturday. His next of kin has been informed.

The communique said that seven black civilians have been murdered by terrorists in operational areas.

In the north-west a terrorist gang murdered Mr

Samuel Tembo at about 8 p.m. on Friday October 5. He died when terrorists ambushed the vehicle in which he was travelling.

In the same operational area Mr Edson Mitya and Mr Kefasi Serumu were shot and murdered by a terrorist gang on Friday.

MURDERED

The body of Mr Takewwe Moyo, who was murdered by terrorists at his home in the south-west operational area on September 18, has been located by security forces.

Two men, Mr Zebediah Mhasera and Mr Morgan Jones, died on Friday when the vehicle in which they were travelling detonated a terrorist landmine in the Midlands operational area.

Mrs Edna Mpofu, also from the Midlands, was murdered at her home on Wednesday October 3 by a terrorist gang.

Five black civilians have died in crossfire. Security forces have killed nine terrorists, four terrorist collaborators, and three stock thieves, said the communique.

SKILLS CRISIS WORSENS FOR BUILDING FIRMS

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 11 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] The manpower situation in the building trade in Mashonaland is worsening and new training schemes for skilled and semi-skilled workers do not appear to be attracting enough people.

Latest figures for the number of journeymen in the National Industrial Council areas of Mashonaland and Manicaland show that since January this year the total number of journeymen in these areas has dropped by 487 to 732. Of these 263 are whites, a fall of 104.

At the moment there are two separate schemes to encourage new trainees. The Salisbury and Bulawayo Master Builders' Associations are running a joint course at the Bulawayo Technical College for building construction supervisors. Six trainees started the two-year course last year but there were no new applicants this year.

Said a spokesman for the Salisbury MBA: "We were hoping to get at least a dozen trainees and be able to pass on the running of the course to the Government. But with so few learners we cannot do this and it is just not viable for the Bulawayo College to have so few people."

A pilot apprenticeship training scheme has also started to bring new blood into the industry. It involves about 50 apprentices undergoing a 13-week course at the Salisbury Polytechnic before going out with journeymen instructors. They are later tested to see if they are proficient enough to become classed as journeymen.

Although the response to the pilot scheme, which started on September 17, has been satisfactory there is some doubt as to whether future courses will get an equally good reaction. The head of one building firm said this week that any improvement depended on the economic situation.

"Anyway, the history of the industry in this country has been cyclical--boom one moment and slump the next--which leads to a continual ebb and flow of artisans."

CSO: 4420

RECORD VACANCIES FOR APPRENTICES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 11 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] The Government and the private sector are gearing themselves for the annual flood of job seekers throughout the country as thousands of school-leavers and national servicemen offer their skills on the labour market.

For at least one group, apprentices, there is good news, with a record 1 229 vacancies being listed by the Government's apprenticeship authority.

The Registrar of Apprentices, Mr Ian Cochrane, told Business Herald that most vacancies were in mechanical engineering--offering more than 400 places.

The number of vacancies registered by the Government do not include many private firms who are taking on their own trainees.

This year the Government's employment bureaux are doing the registration of applications for apprenticeship, mainly from November 1.

Last year there were about 1 100 apprenticeship vacancies, a considerable advance on the previous year.

At the moment the bureaux in Salisbury operated by the Ministry of Manpower and Social Affairs have more jobs for the skilled artisan grades and professional people than there are applicants.

A spokesman for the Salisbury bureau said people with qualifications above "O" level could find jobs fairly easily.

"But as there are now so many people with school-leaving certificates and "O" levels employers are beginning to look for higher qualifications." Last year the office had about 2 000 school-leavers coming in to look for work.

A new feature has been the attitude of many national servicemen.

They are not interested in doing any work that involves what they call "sitting behind a desk." They would rather get work in the security field.

Another complicating factor has been the closing down of schools in the tribal areas. Most of the black graduates from the University in Salisbury used to go into teaching but have now to look elsewhere. Several are unemployed. Although there are only four on the books of the Salisbury office, there are many others who are looking for jobs.

Depressing

A depressing feature has been the number of blacks with "O" levels who have come into the employment bureaux throughout the country. In the last year about 4 500 have been registered, of whom very few have found jobs. In a two-week period recently the placement rate was less than 10 percent.

"This is undoubtedly because of the current political and economic situation," the spokesman said. "Employers are waiting before deciding whether to take on more staff."

The Ministry's annual careers day exhibition, held in Salisbury recently, was a big success. About 5 000 pupils visited the exhibition.

On the private employment side, demand continues to be stronger than supply for qualified people. This is the quiet period of the year, for many would-be job seekers are staying in their jobs for the moment to get their bonuses before resigning.

The manager of a large Salisbury employment agency said it had vacancies in all fields.

"Most vacancies are for artisans, particularly in mining," the manager said.

However, the agencies are becoming plagued by people with fictitious references. Many people are making up their own references or handing in glowing reports from firms where they were fired for incompetence.

CSO: 4420

OUTPUT OF RFC CHEMICAL PLANT REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 11 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] A new \$100 000 plant, capable of producing flowable forms of agricultural crop chemicals, has been commissioned by the Rhodesia Fertiliser Corporation at its Aspindale Park factory in Salisbury.

The construction of the plant, which is the only one in Zimbabwe Rhodesia capable of producing flowable agricultural formulations, took six months.

The managing director of the RFC, Mr William Collett, said that since production began in July, the plant had been manufacturing only the flowable version of the herbicide, Atrazine.

It was capable of producing all the flowable Atrazine required in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and had the capacity to make other flowable chemicals.

Production of the other chemicals would depend on demand. An experimental batch of Carbaryl would be marketed in the coming growing season, said Mr Collett.

The corporation did have "another formulation up our sleeve," but production would depend on the progress of experimentation. Small experimental quantities were going through the plant, he added.

Mr Collett said a little more than half the material used in building the plant was imported. These were components such as the stainless steel mixers and mills, in which the chemicals were ground.

In the manufacture of flowable chemicals the herbicidal ingredients are very finely ground and mixed with water and certain additives to maintain the consistency of the suspension.

This enables the farmer to dilute the mix with water and keep the distribution of the chemical even. Flowable chemicals are superior to the wettable powders, which after mixing in the field, have to be constantly agitated to keep the chemical in suspension.

A statement from the RFC said flowable Atrazine was being applied successfully to newly planted sugar in the south-east Lowveld.

BRIEFS

RESERVIST CALL-UPS--Call-up periods for the Police B Reserve will be extended from 17 to 31 days from December 31, says a statement from the Police in Salisbury. This means there will be fewer but longer call-ups: the annual commitment remains the same. The statement says the decision was made after lengthy discussions with reservists and organisations within commerce and industry. It was found that the advantages of the extended call-up far outweighed the disadvantages. The three main reasons for the extended call-up periods are: A substantial saving in use of transport, thus saving foreign exchange; Fewer staff disruptions for commerce and industry; Time and expense in pre-deployment training will be halved, permitting additional training courses for members of the B Reserve, which includes blacks. The statement says there is no intention to alter the existing call-up arrangements for one-man businesses unless they wanted to change and could be accommodated. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Oct 79 p 1]

PM'S SON BEATEN UP--London--Bishop Muzorewa's son Philemon claims he has been attacked twice in the past year in London. One of the attacks was politically motivated, he said. His assailant admitted being a member of the terrorist alliance and attacked him because his father is Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Mr Muzorewa, a 25-year-old London School of Economics student, spoke out after losing his appeal against a fine for assaulting another student. The Inner London Crown Court appeals committee rejected his appeal against a £75 fine imposed by Tower Bridge magistrates for assault. Mr Muzorewa told the appeals committee he acted in self-defence. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Oct 79 p 3]

UANC CAUCUS--The UANC parliamentary caucus yesterday pledged its "full support and confidence" in the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, and his Government delegation at the London constitutional talks. After a meeting of the caucus yesterday, Mr Chris Mbanga, the Government Chief Whip, said UANC was particularly pleased at the unity and solidarity within the team. "We have every confidence in the delegation, and that they will secure a deal that is in the interest of the whole nation. They can rest assured they have the entire support of the masses and the majority of the white population in the country," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Oct 79 p 7]

STATE LOANS--The Zimbabwe Rhodesia Government has been borrowing heavily on the internal market since the Budget was announced to finance the \$453 million deficit to be raised through loans. By the end of this month it will have raised more than \$130 million in six issues in short-medium and long-term loans. The biggest loan so far has been a \$35 million, three-year issue at 4,5 percent. This is the lowest interest rate offered, with the highest being for a 20-to-25-year loan of \$30 million at 8,75 percent. Two medium-term loans have been pitched at 6,9 percent for a nine-year maturity date and 7,75 percent for maturity after 13 years. The main lenders have been the banks, discount houses and building societies for the short term and the institutions, companies and individuals in the long term. This year's budget topped \$1 000 million for the first time in the country's history, with defence and security taking up 37 percent. Revenue is planned to bring in \$592 million, loan recoveries \$12 million and the tax surcharge \$24 million. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 11 Oct 79 p 1]

TOURISTS RETURNING TO FALLS--Victoria Falls--Groups of foreign tourists arriving at Zimbabwe Rhodesia's premier resort, Victoria Falls, are giving the little town an almost peacetime look. The number of tourists still does not compare with the jostling, pre-war days, but they are increasing and hoteliers and tourist officials are smiling. Mrs Merle Rundle, the acting regional tourist officer, said yesterday: "The way things are looking up makes me very happy." A group of 32 Spanish tourists arrived at the Falls yesterday. Another 32 from France are due soon. A party of 21 Germans has just left. Seven more groups from Germany--totalling 200 tourists--are booked for short visits. Fourteen delighted Americans said goodbye to the Falls last weekend. "People are regaining their confidence about holidaying in this country," Mrs Rundle said. Besides groups, many overseas tourists arrived individually, she said. "It isn't back to normal yet, but it is a lot better than September last year," she said. The Victoria Falls Hotel, the Casino Hotel, and Victoria Falls Motel are all fully booked over the 10-day Christmas period, she said. This month's Southern Sun pro-am golf classic will bring 85 golfers to the Falls, she said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Oct 79 p 7]

TERRORISTS KILLED--Security forces have killed seven terrorists, three terrorist collaborators and a stock thief, Combined Operations Headquarters reported in a communique last night. The communique also reported the death in action of Auxiliary Constable Naison Mpofu (40), who was married and came from the Umtali district, and the death of Sapper Joseph Marunga (23) as a result of wounds sustained in action. Sapper Marunga was married and came from the Victoria District. A black civilian identified as Mr Janka has been murdered by terrorists in the northern operational area. At about 7 p.m. on Saturday a terrorist shot and murdered Mr Kefas Moyo and Mr Knautha Mleya at their home in the south-western operational area. Four black civilians have been killed in crossfire. Iana reports that yesterday's deaths brings to 9 658 the number of terrorists killed inside this country since the war escalated about seven years ago. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 79 p 1]

BUS ATTACKED--Gwelo--A group of terrorists stopped and fired at a bus late on Sunday evening about 15 km from Gwelo on the main Salisbury road, a police spokesman said yesterday. The driver of the Rhodesia Omnibus Company bus, Mr Custom Maturure, told Police the gang tried to stop his vehicle and then fired at it several times. He lept clear and the bus crashed into a tree on the side of the road. No one was injured and a spare bus was sent from Gwelo to pick up the passengers. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 79 p 2]

CSC: 4420

SENEGAL

NIASS ANNOUNCES ESTABLISHMENT OF ISLAMIC PARTY

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 24 Sep 79 pp 55-56

[Interview with El Hadj Ahmed Khalifa Niass by Moriba Magassouba]

[Text] What is the purpose of an Islamic party? The question seems to come as something of a surprise to El Hadj Ahmed Khalifa Niass, who came to the offices of DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE to tell us about the formation of the Islamic Party of Senegal. At the age of 33, this son of a great religious leader from the region of Sine-Saloum, wearing a short beard and mustache trimmed "in the Saudi style," his eyes sparkling with wit, looks more like the manager of a large Dakar bank than the finished prototype of a turban-wearing marabout, distributing curses and benedictions to an audience of the faithful enchanted about receiving his sacred words. There is in him a little of the unctuous deliberation of religious people, which is so full of charm. He seems to be aware of this, and he makes full use of his by no means negligible gifts to convince or even raise the consciousness of this journalist, whom he feels is sceptical about the merits or the seriousness of an action of this nature.

A dangerous fanatic? A dreamer? A practical joker? A small-scale version of an ayatollah who dreams of mutilations and assassinations as ways of restoring lost souls to God? A number of questions jostle together in the presence of this strong-willed man who is convinced of the inevitability of the victory of the "Party of Allah." El Hadj Ahmed Khalifa Niass is determined to continue on a course that is essentially aimed at raising the religious consciousness of Senegalese Moslems by purifying Islam from all the practices foreign to it and of a nature to degrade man.

He claims that this step is part of the "Mahda" (expansion, in Arabic) of Islam in a society suffering from a serious and profound moral crisis. The "Dahira Allahou Akbar," the base cells of Mr Niass's movement, were originally just mutual aid and solidarity associations working mainly to assist the needy and imams, or organizations sponsoring pilgrimages to Mecca. But a short time ago, these cells began a true "jihad," or war, to use the term of the young marabout. But here the term of "jihad" has no warlike connotation. "It is," he explained, "a combat against the poor practice of religion, against hypocrisy, against lies and slander, against moral depravity." El Hadj Niass today feels they have reached a stage in which his 300,000 "soldiers of faith," who are very well organized, can become dynamic militants in the "Party of Allah."

The field of politics, a real minefield, does not seem to worry him too much. The founder of the Islamic Party of Senegal got his training in politics from Mr Abdoulaye Wade, leader of the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party]. The party's rules and regulations? "The Koran!" The party's program? "Still the Koran." An entire program!

In the exclusive interview he gave us, El Hadj Ahmed Khalifa Niass, already nicknamed "the ayatollah from Kaolack" (the second largest city of Senegal) speaks about Islam, politics, and his Islamic party, the first of its kind in Africa.

[Question] Why an Islamic party?

[Answer] The world is today on the edge of an abyss. I am not speaking of the Apocalypse, of final destruction. The world is completely bankrupt as far as its spiritual and moral values are concerned. The responsibility for this grave failure lies both with the west and with the communist world, which have been blinded by an overemphasis on economics and by atheistic materialism. And even in the area of production, the two ideologies who are fighting each other for world supremacy are having many problems. The time has come for Islam to seek the leadership of humanity. Islam can give humanity the added element of soul that it needs. It does not offer just contemplation or ecstasy, as some people claim, for the Koran, which is the True Book, the word of God, encourages invention and exploration of the forces of nature, and thus of everything that can contribute to the happiness of men on earth. Achieving a paradise on earth--it isn't just the communists who think of this--and preparing believers to gain

the paradise of God; these are the two apparently irreconcilable concepts that the Koran organizes. As the great philosopher Mohammed Iqbal said so well: "The Koran proposes to awaken a higher awareness of (man's) relations with God and with the universe."

Our action is part of the general movement that must lead Islam to fulfill this role in the world. So it is completely logical that in a country like Senegal, where 80 percent of the population is Moslem, the Moslems will not remain inactive and will organize themselves in a party. We are democrats and legalists. The party is the instrument that will enable us to win power.

[Question] What are the rules and regulations of your party?

[Answer] The Koran!

[Question] But you must have had to file a copy of your regulations, in compliance with the legislation on the establishment of political parties.

[Answer] Our rules are stated in the Koran. So it is easy for us to file this with the ministry of the interior. But it so happens that Senegal's minister of the interior is a "kafir," an infidel, and is therefore impure. We couldn't in any case give him a copy of our regulations--the Koran.

[Question] Still, there is a regulation that says that you must notify the authorities of your request for recognition?

[Answer] Of course. We got around that problem by going directly to the president, to whom we sent a telegram informing him of our decision to establish a political party named the Islamic Party of Senegal.

[Question] Wasn't the spectrum of political parties completed with the recognition of the rightist party, the MRS [Republican Movement of Senegal] led by Mr Boubacar Gueye?

[Answer] No, not quite. In a statement to the press a little less than 2 years ago, President Senghor suggested that there was still room in the nation's political arena for a far right party.

[Question] And you are on the far right?

[Answer] We don't mind saying so, to the extent that our main enemy is communism. That is a real danger for Islam. The activities of the communists must be thwarted. Anyway, when we are in power, we will force the socialist party to withdraw from the Socialist International, for that is a den of communists.

[Question] In essence, then, communism is the devil incarnate.

[Answer] It is even worse than the devil. The Koran, the True Book, makes no mistake about this, when it favors men of the right. It is written in the Koran, in Sura 56 entitled: "The Event":

They will remain among lotus trees without thorns,
And banana trees loaded with fruit from top to bottom,
Under leafy shade trees,
Near flowing water,
Surrounded by plentiful fruits,
Not cut, and not forbidden;
Resting in elevated beds.

The same Sura writes about men of the left as follows:

They are in a plague-carrying whirlwind and plunged
in boiling water
Shadowed by black smoke,
Neither cool nor pleasant,
Once they led a life of ease,
They persisted in their great sins,
And said:
"When we are dead, when we have become dust and bone,
will we be revived
As were our ancestors of old?"
But say: "The old and the new
Will infallibly be gathered together on that day."
Plunged in error, you do not believe,
You will eat cactus,
You will fill your belly with cactus,
Then you will drink boiling water
As a too-thirsty camel drinks,

[Question] A rather dismal prospect! But around what sort of program will your militants unite?

[Answer] The Koran! The answer is always the Koran! The Koran is a real blueprint for society. It is a political and

social doctrine, a rule for living. It faces the challenges of the material world and intends to restore the power of God which has been violated by men.

[Question] In general, the Senegalese people believe that a marabout should not get involved in politics.

[Answer] People who believe that don't know Islam very well. The separation of politics and religion is absolutely contrary to Islam. Not being involved in politics means isolating Islam from the other "non-religious" aspects of human life. In actuality, that means recognizing an authority other than God, an authority reigning over a sphere that is meant to be kept from the control of the Omnipotent. It means violating the power of God, it means being polytheistic. The Senegalese Moslem community can only be led in the name of Islam. It is true that, for some religious leaders, "getting involved in politics," means selling religion. That is an abominable and satanic deed.

[Question] And if your party were not to be recognized?

[Answer] We are pactifists who condemn the use of violence in any area. But we will not just sit back and do nothing. We are ready to fill up all the prisons of Senegal.

7679
CSO: 4400

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA WARNS ENEMIES OF 'WEAPONS THEY DO NOT KNOW ABOUT'

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Sep 79 p 4

[Article: "Take Heed of South Africa's Iron Fist"]

[Text] Enemies of South Africa who suppose they can now plan something further against the country could find out that the republic has weapons which they do not know about, Prime Minister P. W. Botha told the Cape congress of the National Party yesterday.

"I advise such people to think again," the Prime Minister said. He was answering an agenda discussion point in his capacity as minister of defense.

South Africa will keep strong, he said. The country threatens no one, but neither will it let anyone threaten it.

On the situation in general regarding weapons, Botha said that no country can be 100 percent independent of other countries. Therefore, it is not always in the national interest to tell everything about the progress South Africa is making in the weapons field. It must be borne in mind that a compulsory arms embargo is also in effect against the country. Therefore, announcements must be made with caution so that we do not harm authorities with which we have good relations.

CSO: 4408

TOGO

BRIEFS

DISSIDENT REPORTER KIDNAPED--Beni Lawson, who opposes the Togolese government, was reportedly kidnaped on Tuesday 2 October by Lome agents while he was visiting Niamey. Beni Lawson, who is a French citizen, is the brother of Col Lawson who was condemned to death in absentia in Togo on 23 August at the time of the "Mercenaries trial". [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Oct 79 p 3]

CSO: 4400

PRO-AMIN SOLDIERS REPORTED KILLING 20 UGANDANS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

TWENTY people were killed and another 20 seriously injured by pro-Amin soldiers in a recent raid in Karamoja, according to a top official of the Uganda National Consultative Council, Radio Uganda, monitored in Nairobi, reported yesterday.

Mr. Omwony Ojwok, the council's secretary, made the disclosure when he visited the raid victims.

About 5,000 refugees, mainly women and children in the Apil area where the raiders struck, fled to safety abandoning their homes following the raid, according to the radio which was quoting a Press communique released by the Uganda National Liberation Front.

The raid reportedly forced the closure of 15 primary schools in the district.

In one incident during the raid, the pro-Amin troops reportedly shot dead a mother carrying a one-year-old baby and blew off the child's arm.

A 50-year-old woman, shot through the hand, is currently receiving treatment in hospital along with the 20 others reported to have been seriously injured.

The medical superintendent at Apil Hospital was quoted by the radio as saying the hospital now had only one doctor, with four others who had previously gone to Italy unable to return to Karamoja because of the security situation there.

Meanwhile, UNLF branches in Karamoja are said by Uganda Radio to have adopted a resolution urging the authorities to repatriate to Kenya Turkana tribesmen currently grazing their cattle in Uganda.

And owing to the grave economic difficulties facing Uganda, the executive committee of the departed Asians' Custodian Board has decided to increase rents for business premises in Jinja by 65 per cent.

The committee has issued a stern warning to those who fail to pay the increased rents by November 20. The businessmen have been required to pay arrears with effect from February this year.

A reliable source said the move by the board was designed to make the businessmen fail to pay the rents so that they could take over the shops.

PRO-AMIN SOLDIERS REPORTED ON RAMPAGE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Oct 79 pp 1, 40

[Text]

MORE than 35 civilians have reportedly been killed and 50 others seriously injured by remnants of dictator Amin's soldiers terrorising Karamoja District, eastern Uganda, reports reaching Kampala yesterday said.

A government official who returned from the area said about 1,500 pro-Amin soldiers were terrorising the area.

The official, who was at Apia Missionary Hospital, about 310 miles from Kampala, said the fighting had been going on for the past two or three weeks.

Unconfirmed reports said the terror force had captured two tanks from the Uganda National Liberation Army.

A military officer at the Nile Mansion was reported as saying the Uganda National Liberation Army was not yet ready to confront the rebel soldiers who were now said to be advancing towards Moroto town, killing people and destroying property.

The Government official was quoted as saying Apia Hospital where about 5,000 refugees are crowded, did not have enough food and the refugees were starving.

Radio Uganda confirmed the attack.

Meanwhile, the Ugandan government is organising elections to fill 60 vacant seats on the ruling National Consultative Council.

The seats were reserved for Ugandans who remained in the country during Amin's eight-year rule. The NCC now consists of 30 who represent various liberation movements that united at Mombi, Tanzania, to form the Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) that ousted Amin with the assistance of Tanzanian forces.

Soon after taking power from former President Yusuf Lule, President Godfrey Binaisa promised that the UNLF Army which, he said, had been neglected by Lule's government would have 10 seats on the NCC and that women would have nine specially nominated seats.

Many organisations, including leaders of the main religious faiths, had called on the government to expand NCC membership so as to involve Ugandans who stayed home during Amin's rule.

A local independent weekly *The Economy* — dubbed the NCC a "trade union of exiles". Many observers believe that if fair elections were held, the current political agitation would cool down.

The UNLF Constitution confers wide-ranging powers on the NCC — including consultation before and ratification of important appointments.

Mr. Lule was accused of having violated the UNLF Constitution by not conceding to demands by the NCC that they have a say in his appointment.

BRIEFS

BINAISA AND VIOLENCE--Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa promised Tuesday that his government "would take drastic action" against any person who commits murders or acts of violence. During a press conference he held following a wave of violence which struck the Ugandan capital over the weekend, the president violently criticized those who, in his words, "are spreading the rumor that these murders are being committed at the instigation of the FNLO (Ugandan National Liberation Front)," which is running the country. Seven persons, including three doctors of the Kampala health services, were killed last weekend during several attacks against residences. This new wave of crimes is occurring after about 2 weeks of relative calm due principally to the return of the Ugandan and Tanzanian soldiers to their barracks. President Binaisa gave two explanations for these acts of violence. "There are still many soldiers of former President Idi Amin's army in the country," he said, "and they are armed to the teeth." But there are also, according to him, "cowards who are profiting by the FNLO's humanitarian principles to pursue political goals and commit acts of malevolence to throw discredit on the government." [Text] [Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 30 Aug 79 p 77 8568]

NEW OUTLET TO OCEAN--Mr Akena P'jok, Ugandan minister of energy and communications, revealed Tuesday the Ugandan and Tanzanian governments' intention of providing Uganda with a second outlet to the ocean by establishing a lake and railway connection between Lake Victoria and the port of Tanga on the Indian Ocean. "For this purpose," Mr P'jok said, addressing representatives of countries furnishing aid to Uganda, "the Tanga-Arusha railway (from the center to the north of Tanzania) will be extended to the port of Musoma on Lake Victoria. However, he stressed, quoted by Kampala, that it was not a question of no longer using the highway connection across Kenya toward the port of Mombasa. "The extensive economic developments experienced by the three east African countries make it necessary for Uganda, a landlocked country, to establish a new route to the ocean," he stated. [Text] [Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 30 Aug 79 p 77 8568]

BRIEFS

COPPER QUOTATIONS DECLINING--Copper quotations have headed downward recently due to more abundant supply, the resumption of normal shipments of copper from Zaire to the world market and the resumption of work by many producers after several months of strike. SOZACOM [Zairian Marketing Company], which has supplied this information, notes the very sharp decline in the price of copper which went from an average of 1,070 to 820 pounds per ton within the last few days. In addition, the company indicates that mine operators are "gloomy" over the fear of a possible worldwide recession. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 4 Sep 79 p 1] 8568

FRENCH-ZAIRIAN JOINT COMMISSION--A work session was held Thursday in Paris for the purpose of discussing French-Zairian cooperation. The following were in attendance: French Minister of Cooperation Robert Galley surrounded by his principal collaborators, Citizen Nguza Karl i Bond, political commissioner and commissioner of state for foreign affairs, and Attorney Niny Mayidika Ngimbi, director of the office of the president and founder of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution]. During the meeting it was decided to establish a large joint French-Zairian commission which will meet twice a year, alternatively in Kinshasa and Paris. The first meeting of the joint commission will be held at the end of November and beginning of December in the Zairian capital. The French delegation will be headed by Minister of Cooperation Robert Galley. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 8 Sep 79 p 1] 8568

BLUMENTHAL REPLACED--Mr Erwin Blumenthal, who had been delegated by the International Monetary Fund to put the Zairian finances back on the track, will very soon be replaced in that post by Mamadou Toure, a Senegalese national. Up to now, the latter was economic adviser to President Senghor. Moreover, Zaire has obtained standby credit in the amount of \$150 million from the IMF to which will be added a loan of \$350 million to \$450 million granted by certain Western countries to be used to restore the Zairian balance of payments. The Zairian currency has been devalued by 25 percent within the framework of this accord. [Text] [Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 10 Sep 79 p 20] 8568

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